

Under the leadership of Alathius and Sapro
grew a three-tube conference of
Isertungi, Alans, and Huns. This
covaling confederation was able to escape
Hunnic encirclement, crossed
the Danube in 376 and in 378
decided the battle of ADRIANOPLE.

1812 Dates J-BK

many Visigoths entered the Roman Army but a dispute arose resulting in a battle near ADRIANOPLE in which the emperor VALENT was slain.

378

Battle of ADRIANOPLE

Emperor Valens led an inadequate force against the unruly VISIGOTHS. He was badly defeated and he was killed at ADRIANOPLE (378)

Demonstrated superiority of Gothic cavalry over Roman Infantry.

Actually, technically, it was a mutiny of Gothic troops who were part of the Roman Army.

378

1912 Dates J-BK

Death of Valens at Adrianople
in battle against the Goths.

378

1912 Dates J-BK

Valens is defeated & slain
by the West Goths at ADRIANOPLE.

Visigoths routed East Roman
emperor Valens at Adrianople

Vasagatha revolted. In a battle
near Adurampale, killed the
emperor, and nearly two-
thirds of her army

378 (9 Aug)

VALENS pushed. His civil administration won some praise, but he badly mismanaged his policy toward the Goths, who had been expelled from their South Russian Kingdoms by the advance of the HUNS from the east.

Valens allowed the VISIGOTHs to cross the frontier and settle in Thracia, but local Roman officials drove them to rebellion through

their avarice and extortion. The VISIGOTHS were joined by their neighbors the OSTROGOTHS, and the combined army inflicted a crushing defeat on the Romans on 9 Aug. 378. Valens himself was killed along with most of his high command and enormous number of troops.

Gratian recalled the Spaniard TIBERIOS, who had withdrawn to his native country after the violent death of his father. Recruited and promoted to commander of the Illiprin cavalry, this capable general went to the times in upper Mexico & Dacia. By the end of 378 he had managed to defeat the TISZA SARMATIANS who had penetrated into the empire.

Valens undertook a campaign against the Visigoths and at ADRIANOPLE (378), lost to the Visigoths. They swept across the upper Balkan Peninsula and ravaged Thracia. Theodosius I immediately took up arms against them.

When Valens was killed at HADRIANOPOLIS, it fell to the western emperor GRATIAN to take measures for the defence of the east.

Thus, he appointed FLAVIUS THEODOSIUS, a Spanish officer

Gratian defeats Alamanici.

Rising of Visigoths.

Valens killed at Adrianople.

9 Aug 378

Battle of ADRIANOPLE

Visigoths (with help of Ostrogoths)
wiped out the Roman forces
under the Emperor Valens, who
fell on the field

9 Aug 378

Vizingoths & Ostrogoths

Battle of Adrianople.

Death of Valens.

Decisive participation of Goths,
Huns, and Alans in the Battle

378 AD

Imperial Valens defeated and
killed by Visigoths at ADRIANOPLE
in Thrace.

378 AD

GRATIANUS WITH VALENTINIANUS II
(West) THEODOSIUS I (East)
Emperors

Maltreated by their Roman officials,
Goths revolted, defeated a large Roman
Army at Adrianople and for
a time threatened Constantinople.

Aug 9, 378

Roman Army and Cavalry
under Emperor Valens (c 328-378)
defeated by Visigoth Cavalry

c378

St Ursus builds Ravenna Cathedral

378 AD

The visigoths (West Goths)
at ADRIANOPLE defeated
Valens. He was slain.

The Goths ravaged the land
up to the walls of the Capital,
but they could not storm
Constantinople.

They had obtained Valens
permission to cross the

Danube (They were fleeing
from the Huns).

The Roman agents sent
embezzled the imperial funds
and furnished vile and
insufficient food & by bribes
allowed the Goths to keep
their arms. This battle marks
the beginning of the Teutonic Conquest

378

Goths victors at Adrianople (in East)